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To the DAILY GAZETTEER,

SIR,

IT is an old Saying, *That a Standerby ſees more than he that plays, tho' not ſo good a Gameſter himſelf.* The latter Part of this Saying is certainly true with reſpect to myſelf, whatever the former is. I am a conſtant Reader of your *Gazetteers*, and read many of them with a great deal of Pleaſure. The Reaſoning and Temper in them are unſwerable to the Goodneſs of the Cauſe, the Excellence of our *Conſtitution* and *Adminiſtration*, founded in Liberty and the Publick Good. —— *Fog* and *D'Anvers* are only Tools made uſe of by falſe Patriots, to advance Facts which they know to be *Lies*, and Arguments that have no Foundation in Reaſon or Policy, to amuſe the Multitude, and keep up a Spirit of *Faction*, which, by a ſtronger Fermentation, may, upon Occaſion, be eaſily worked up to *Rebellion*. *Fog* means nothing in the World but the *Pretender*, the rankeſt Popery, and moſt dreadful and bloody Tyranny. *D'Anvers* and *B——e* may not ſo directly mean what *Fog* does, but purſuing one of the diſcarded Patriots, they ſay, as *Fog* does, whatever their ſhallow Brains can furniſh them with, to vilify and inſult the Government, and make Way for the worſt that can be, rather than obey the preſent, which ſecures the Proſperity of the People, and that is Bane to all their wicked Hopes and Contrivances. Thus, tho' *Fog* deſpiſes *D'Anvers* as a Chicken or Milkſop in *Faction*, and *D'Anvers* abhors *Fog* as a *Wretch* lifted in the Service of one his Maſter betrayed and deſerted, and *F——n* is abhorred or deſpiſed by both *Fog* and *D'Anvers* as a paultry, pitiful, Scribler, that lives on the Crumbs that fall from their Table, and ſubſiſts by an impudent Stock and Imitation of their maſterly Nonſenſe and Scandal; yet they all three agree in one general Rule for their Guidance, never to allow any thing to be right that is done by the Miniſtry, or that is for the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation; and to be always in the right themſelves, whether for a Thing, or againſt a Thing, or for and againſt the very ſame Thing, if it ſeems to ridicule or diſperſe the Publick Counſels, while they are ſo ſucceſsful in preſerving our own Tranquility, or procuring that of others.

THESE Men and their Maſters are as ſenſible, as wiſe and honeſt Men can be, of the Wiſdom and Benefit of the preſent Adminiſtration: Their Maſters, at leaſt, know, that any other Meaſures than thoſe that have been taken, would have been burdenſome and dangerous, and, if crowned with Succeſs, could not have produced better Effects than thoſe of our late prudent and peaceable Conduct. They know this, and would have expected Trophies and Sacrifices for it, had they themſelves been at the Helm when ſuch Bleſſings were obtained for ſo many Kingdoms, in a State of Trouble and Peril; but they and their Creatures are never to own any ſuch Satisfaction in the Management of Affairs when it is out of their own Hands. Tho' they would have been proud to have done the ſame Things themſelves, they muſt pretend Diſlike and Contempt of them, to prevent thoſe that did them, or that were in the Management when they were done, from having the Merit and Credit that ariſe from it. This is no new Thing among the *Factious*, among thoſe that have moſt, or have leaſt Power to condemn the very Meaſures in thoſe that poſſeſs it, which they know to be neceſſary, and which they would be oblig'd to do themſelves, were they in the Stations of thoſe they envy and abuſe, or would run the Nation and themſelves into Ruin.

I lately was obliged to run over the Hiſtory of *England* in the Reign of *Edward* VI. where I found the Earl of *Warwick* with his Confederates *Wroithesley* Earl of *Southampton*, and a motley Junto of Papiſts and pretended Proteſtants, working the Downfal of a great and good Miniſter, the Duke of *Somerſet*, whom moſt of them hated for his Zeal in the Work of the *Reformation*, and the many important Services he had done for the King and Country; when, after much private Cabalting, they broke out into downright Rebellion, and forced the Minor King out of the Duke of *Somerſet* his Uncle's Hands. They then ſhut the Duke up in the Tower, and divided the Government among themſelves, *Warwick* taking to himſelf as much of it as he pleaſed. They reduced the ſeveral malicious Suggeſtions againſt the Duke of *Somerſet*, which they had carefully ſpread about City and Country, in groundleſs Reports and Rumors, into Articles of Accuſation, of which the main one was, That he had ſuffered the Fortifications in and about *Bologne*, to fall to Decay, on purpoſe that the Loſs of that Place might make a Peace with *France* abſolutely neceſſary, and that he had ſent an Ambaſſador to propoſe a Treaty with the Emperor, for the Preſervation of *Bologne*, only that, at his Return, he might repreſent the Impoſſibility of engaging the Emperor in ſuch a Treaty, and thereby have a Pretence diſhonourably to yield up the Place to the *French*. This Care of the Nation's Honour and Intereſt was very popular, and they were looked upon as *Patriots*, that had the Defence of *Bologne*, and the Safety of *England* againſt *France*, more at Heart than the King, and the Kingdom's Governor and Protector. But they were no ſooner in the Sadle themſelves, than the very firſt Thing they thought of was the delivering up that very Place to *France*, to rid themſelves of a Burden they found they ſhould not be able to bear. They ſent an Ambaſſador to the Emperor, as the late Protector had done, and he brought back the ſame real Anſwer, which, they ſaid, was but a pretended one when brought by the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Ambaſſador, That the Emperor had lately made a League with King *Henry* II. and could not break it, without prejudicing his Honour. Upon this *Warwick* and the Patriots, forgetting all the Clamour they had made againſt the Duke of *Somerſet* for propoſing a Peace with *France*, on the Terms of reſtoring *Bologne* for a valuable Conſideration, reſolved to reſtore it themſelves for a very pitiful one. See how *Rapin* repreſents it: 'Notwithſtanding 'Warwick's Greatneſs, he was under no ſmall Perplexity 'about the Affair of *Bologne*. Himſelf had exclaimed 'moſt againſt the Duke of *Somerſet* for propoſing to 'give up that Place, and had made a Jeſt of his Reaſons; and yet, for theſe very ſame Reaſons, he reſolved to do himſelf, what he had ſo much blamed in 'another; but that he might not appear inconſiſtent 'with himſelf, he choſe to put the Council upon it, to 'get the Reſtitution of *Bologne* reſolved there, and to 'appear himſelf to be no farther concerned than to 'comply with the Opinion of the Majority *made up of* 'ſuch Patriots as he was.' Accordingly he ſet an ordinary Trafficker to Work, yet not ſo ordinary as *Prior* and *Meſnager*, the Workmen for the *Utrecht* Peace, employed by ſuch another Patriot as *Warwick*, the late Viſcount *B——ke*, equal in Vice, in Pride and Prodigality to *Warwick*, without his Conduct or Courage. The Man the Earl of *Warwick* ſent to *France* was one *Grudetti*, a Merchant of *Southampton*. I obſerve this only to ſhew, how wicked Miniſters agree in all Times in both Work and Workmen. The Earl of *Warwick*'s Negotiator was a Wine Merchant; the late Viſcount's a Wine-drawer, and *Meſnager* a Clerk to a Trading Company. The Treaty between *England* and *France* being ſoon concluded after the Wine Merchant had ſet it a-broach, *Bologne* was agreed to be reſtored for 400,000 Crowns, inſtead of 2,000,000 Crowns, which *Francis* I. Father of *Henry* had agreed to pay the K. of *England*; and it is more than probable, the Duke of *Somerſet* would have had that Sum, or a great Part of it, paid or ſecured, before *Bologne* was reſtored: For he had not let the *French* Court know the Neceſſity he thought himſelf in to conclude a Peace on that Condition. Whereas they knew well what Confuſion the *Patriots* in *England* had raiſed there by their violent Change in the Miniſtry, and that any Peace was neceſſary to them to ſecure themſelves in the Power they had uſurped. When the Emperor's Ambaſſador had ſign'd this haſty and ſhameful Treaty, and it was brought to *England* to be ratified, *Warwick*, as bad as he was, did not procure a Day of *Thankſgiving* for it, nor the Sanction of the Two Houſes of Parliament, nor Addreſſes from them and the reſt of *England* to congratulate the King and Miniſtry upon it, as the *Utrecht* Peace-makers did. No. He was not ſo ſhameleſs as that comes to. He, on the contrary, ſays *Rapin*, feign'd Sickneſs, that he might not be obliged to ſign a Peace which he had ſo much exclaimed againſt. But this was only to impoſe on the Publick, ſince he had ſigned all the Orders and Inſtructions, by virtue whereof the Ambaſſadors concluded it.

Your's,

ET CETERA.

Inverneſs, March 4. The Lord Lovat (who march'd in here the Day before the Earl of Effingham's Regiment left this, and has ſince continued here with 50 of his Highland Company, for the Preſervation of the Peace of the Town, and the Safety of the Cuſtom-houſe and Exciſe) invited on Monday laſt, being her Majeſty's Birth-day, all the Officers of the Gariſon and Revenue, with a great Number of the Gentry of the Town and neighbouring Country, who attended his Lordſhip from his Lodgings to the Croſs, where there was a Table prepared with the richeſt Wines. His Lordſhip drank to the Health of his Majeſty, the Queen, Prince, and all the Royal Family, the Miniſtry, the Marſhal Duke of Argyle, General Wade, and ſeveral other loyal Toaſts, under a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery from Fort George, which was anſwered by three Vollies from a Detachment of the Royal Welſh Fuzileers, and Lord Lovat's Men, who were drawn up in the Street on that Occaſion. His Lordſhip invited all the Gentlemen, and moſt of the Ladies in Town, to his Lodgings, where he gave them a moſt handſome Entertainment, on four Tables, well ſerved with all Kinds of the beſt Viands, and ſeveral ſorts of the choiceſt Wines. The Night ended with a Ball at Sir Duncan Campbell's Lodgings, where was a fine Appearance of Ladies and Gentlemen. Lord Lovat opened the Ball with Mrs. Caulfield. There were all Sorts of Refreſhments between the Dances; and the Company did not part till 4 in the Morning.

LONDON.

Yeſterday a Mail came from France, and another from Flanders; but they bring nothing more material than that the Marquis de Monti who is returning from Thorn, is to go to Hamburgh to ſtay there a few Days, and then to repair to the Court at Berlin; that the Pariſians are making magnificient Liveries for King Staniſlaus; that the Baron de Keyſerling at Warſaw has received News from General Munich's Army, that Aſoph has for ſome Months paſt been ſo ſhut in both by Land and Sea, that it cannot hold out very long, Proviſions being not only ſcarce there, but their Freſh Water falling ſhort.

The Perſons proſecuted at Edinburgh for robbing Collector Stark on the 9th of January laſt, were Yeſterday Se'nnight found all three Guilty, and are to be executed in the Graſs-Market the 14th of next Month. The Court was taken up from 9 in the Morning till 11 at Night in examining the Witneſſes. There was one John Galloway concern'd alſo in the Robbery; but he got a Pardon, and was made an Evidence.

On the 26th ult. died at Aberdeen, Mr. James Miln, a Taylor of that City, a Batchelor, who by his Will bequeath'd to his only Siſter 200 Merks per Ann. during her Life, an Annuity of 100 Merks to his Houſe-keeper, ſpecial Legacies to his Relations, and the Remainder of the Stock, amounting to about 11000 Merks to the Trades of Aberdeen for educating the Sons of poor decay'd Freemen of that Town. His Executors, Truſtees, and Managers, who were about 14 eminent Perſons, and 6 of them Taylors, removed his Corpſe, after it had lain 3 Days at his own Houſe, to Trinity Chapel on the 1ſt of March at Night, when they elegantly entertained the Magiſtrates, and many other Getlemen, who attended the Solemnity in Trinity Hall, and next Day when the Corpſe was interred, the Executors and Adminiſtrators gave a ſumptuous Entertainment to the Magiſtrates and a numerous Company of Gentlemen in the Trades Hall.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen have conferred the Degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Mr. Philip Doddridge of Northampton.

Laſt

Laſt Week as ſome Workmen were repairing a Gentleman's Houſe at Bugden in Huntingdonſhire, a Wall thereof ſuddenly fell to the Ground, by which the Maſter Carpenter and two Aſſiſtants were killed on the Spot, and ſeveral others dangerouſly bruiſed and wounded.

Yeſterday Se'nnight, about 5 in the Evening, as Mr. Lovel, a Glaſier of Thurnby in Northampton-ſhire, was returning from Daventry Market, and leaping over a ſmall Ditch (to avoid a bad Place of Road) his Horſe fell backward on him in ſuch a Manner, that neither of them could clear himſelf of the other, in which Condition both were found the next Morning, and Mr. Lovel bruiſed and maimed to ſuch a Degree, that his Life is deſpaired of.

At Bedford Aſſizes on Thurſday laſt, two Men were condemned, one for Horſe-ſtealing, the other for Houſe-breaking. The firſt is ſince reprieved, and ordered for Tranſportation for 14 Years. One is to be tranſported for 7 Years for ſtealing Poultry, and one was burnt in the Hand for the ſame Fact. Two Men and one Woman were ordered to hard Labour for one Month, and fined 1 s. for endeavouring to drop a Child in the neighbouring Pariſh.

Yeſterday Morning David Anderſon, committed on Suſpicion of having ſhot and robbed Mr. Roberts of Canterbury, was re-examin'd by Col. Deveil, where he behaved in a very audacious Manner. The Witneſſes expected from Canterbury not being yet arrived, he is remanded to the Gatehouſe; but upon his Examination, it appear'd plainly that he is returned from Tranſportation before the Expiration of 7 Years, and that he has been tried ſeveral Times for Burglary and Felony at the Old Baily, tho' he has had the good Fortune to eſcape with a Puniſhment of Tranſportation only.

The ſame Day was committed to Newgate by Col. Deveil, one Thomas Jones, a noted Gambler, for cheating and defrauding one Elizabeth Weſton of four Guineas, which he borrow'd of her on a Five Guinea Piece, which he pretended to ſeal up (as being a Pocket-Piece which he greatly valued) in a Blue Piece of Paper, in the doing of which he changed the Gold Piece, and left a Leaden one of the ſame Bigneſs and Weight; a Trick of late much practiſed.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in St. Martin's-ſtreet, John Kinderly, Eſq; of Coventry, ſaid to have died worth above 30,000 l.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 150 for the Opening. India 175 for the Opening. South Sea 96 3-4ths to 97. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 103. Emperor's Loan 113 3-4ths. Royal-Aſſurance 104 3-4ths. London-Aſſurance 13 7-8ths to 14. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 5 l. 18 s. to 61. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 l. 16 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 10 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 5 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 4 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-8th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 114.

WHEREAS *a Bill of Indictment for Felony was found by the Grand Jury at the laſt Aſſizes held for the County of Somerſet, againſt* Edward Halliday, *a Bankrupt, late of Frome in the ſaid County; and the Lord Chief Juſtice Hardwick thereupon iſſued forth his Warrant for apprehending and bringing him to Juſtice: Whoever therefore ſhall apprehend and ſecure the aforeſaid* Edward Halliday, *ſo that he may be delivered into ſafe Cuſtody, ſhall forthwith receive Forty Pounds as a Reward of* Giles Hill, *of Hemington in the ſaid County, or of* Abraham Clavey *of Frome, who have at the Requeſt of a conſiderable Number of the ſaid Bankrupt's Creditors publiſhed this, and have under their Hands and Seals a Subſcription for this Purpoſe. As witneſs our Hands this 4th Day of March* 1739.

Giles Hill.
Abraham Clavey.

WHEREAS *two Letters, one dated Bath 6th October, 1733, ſigned* Friendly; *the other dated Bath 28th Auguſt, 1735, ſigned* Juſtice, *were received about the Times they bear Date: This is earneſtly to requeſt the Author to make himſelf known on, or before the Twentieth Day of March Inſtant, to the Junior of the Perſons to whom the ſecond Letter was directed, and he may entirely depend on the Gratitude, Friendſhip, and Protection of both the ſaid Gentlemen, and may be aſſured, that no Damage whatſoever ſhall accrue to him by ſuch Diſcovery, but that his Name ſhall be for ever concealed. As the Sentiments which run thro' both Letters are worthy a Man of Honour and a* Gentleman, *it is hoped the Author will not refuſe to give the Perſons he has obliged in ſo kind a Manner, an Opportunity of convincing him, by ſomething more than Words, of the Regard they have for his Friendſhip.*

A CATALOGUE of the Libraries of Charles Mein of Stoke-Newington, Eſq; and of the very Learned Moſes du Soul. Containing a large and choice Collection of Books in Hiſtory, Claſſical Learning, Divinity, Mathematicks, Phyſick, Anatomy, Surgery and other uſeful Arts. Among which are,

FOLIO.

Antiquitée expliquée par Montfaucon, 15 v. Paris 1719.
Le meme, Grand Papier, 15 v.
R. Stephani Theſaurus, Lat. 4 vol.
Poetæ Græci Heroici. H. Steph.
Ariſtophanes Kuſteri.
Joſephus Havercampi, 2 vol.
Biblia Polyglotta & Lexicon, 8 vol.
Critici Sacri, 9 vol. *Lond. & Amſt. Ed.*
Athanaſius, per Monachos Benedict. 3 vol.
Cyrilli Alexand. Opera, 7 vol. *Paris.*
Bocharti Opera, 3 vol.
Seldeni Opera, 6 vol.
Spanhemii Numiſmata, 2 vol.
Somneri Diction. Saxonicum.
Clericus in Vetus Teſt. 4 vol.
Fratres Poloni, 8 vol. *Ch. Maur.*
Vitruvius Britannicus, 3 vol. *Royal Paper.*
Cowper on the Muſcles.
Bp. Gibſon's Codex Juris, 2 v.
Howell's Hiſtory of the World, 3 vol.
Collection of Voyages, 4 vol.
Locke's Works, 3 vol.
Dupin's Eccleſ. Hiſt. 7 v. *comp.*
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——*de Morreri*, 6 vol.
——*de Trevoux*, 5 vol.

Together with a great Number of ſcarce Tracts on Trade and other curious Subjects, collected by the late Lord Viſcount Fauconberg. Which will be ſold Cheap, (the loweſt Price fixed in each Book) on Tueſday March 28, 1735-6.

By John Wriſton, *Bookſeller, at Mr.* Boyle's Head, *near* Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

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Catalogues may be had at Mr. Strahan in Cornhill, Meſſ. Innys and Manby in St Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Woodward in Fleetſtreet, Mr. Lewis in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Mr. Stagg in Weſtminſter-Hall, Mr. Parker in Pall-Mall, Mr. Thurlbourne in Cambridge, Mrs. Fletcher in Oxford, Mr. Leake in Bath, Bookſellers; and at the Place of Sale.

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It is to be obſerved,

(For the Satisfaction of all Perſons, who are fearful and doubtful of uſing any Publick Medicines)

That there never was, nor will be, a good and beneficial Medicine publiſhed to the World, without finding Enemies whoſe Intereſt it is, not only to decry and vilify, but often to counterfeit it; and the better the Medicine, the greater the Oppoſition: Therefore all doubtful People ſhould have Recourſe to Experience, the infallible Atteſter of Truth, without Prejudice or Partiality. Let them enquire of the Succeſs of the Medicine, either where it is ſold, but rather of thoſe who have uſed it; and if they are informed the Effects of it anſwer the Intentions, let them freely uſe it, without regarding what Malice, Intereſt, or Prejudice may ſuggeſt againſt it. A certain Perſon envying the Succeſs of my Medicine, has trumped up a Counterfeit, and, with a deal of ſpurious Scurrility, endeavours to impoſe upon unwary People; but *Qui vult decipi decipiatur.* If People will not hear the Serpents Hiſs, let them be ſtung into Experience and future Caution.

To my Friend near Fleet ditch,
Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam.
But the Hand and Face is well known.

The GRAND SPECIFICK *for Cleanſing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.*

A Medicine that hath gain'd ſo much Reputation, for theſe many Years it has been publiſhed, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Caſes has at all hinder'd the juſt Reputation this firſt and only Specifick, for theſe Purpoſes, hath and does obtain, by its many noble Effects.

For it may be certainly depended on as abſolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, ſafely and ſpeedily, all the Relicts of ſecret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unſkilfully prepared Mercurials, Gleets or Weakneſſes, thro' tedious or ill managed Cures of the Venereal Diſeaſe; or from Self-pollution, immoderate Coition, &c.

Alſo any Weakneſſes of the Veſſels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obſtructions in the Urinary Paſſages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever ſo long ſtanding; which Relicts and Ailments are, in Part, diſcovered by theſe following Symptoms, viz. Weakneſs and Pain in the Back, a Sharpneſs in the Urine, its ſtrong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in ſome, too frequent Occaſion to make it.

This noble Specifick is alſo of ſingular and very extraordinary Uſe and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or even ſmall Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obſtructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whoſe Caſe has ſo often been mentioned in this Advertiſement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an inſupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a ſhort Continuance of it.

It alſo ſtrengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Veſſels, confirms the Parts, bringing all into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleaſant Medicine, and will be found of uncommon Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reaſon of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Caſes above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in moſt Caſes, is ſufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will ſee by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-ſhop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury in the Poultry.

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